

Springwell Solar Farm

Interrelationships with other Nationally
Significant Infrastructure Projects and
Major Development Schemes

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this Report

- 1.1.1. This report provides information on the interrelationships between the Springwell Solar Farm (the Proposed Development) and several other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) that are at various stages of development in North Kesteven District Council boundary. The Applicant has also included the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) application due to the location and interrelationship between the Project and the proposed Navenby Substation. This report has been requested, based upon the Relevant Representation from Lincolnshire County Council [RR-233], that the ExA adopts a mechanism similar to that adopted by the Examining Authorities (ExAs) for solar projects in Lincolnshire where each applicant was required to produce an inter-relationship report at the start of their examination which was subsequently updated during the examination.
- 1.1.2. As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, consideration of interrelationships with other projects was assessed within the cumulative effects sections of each technical chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted to support the DCO application. Since the DCO submission, additional projects that were not previously included have been announced or requested to be included.
- 1.1.3. This report only considers the potential interrelationships between the Proposed Development and the other NSIP projects and major development schemes considered. The minimal interrelationship between nearby projects within the North Kesteven District Council boundary has been highlighted through the evolution of the proposed development design and approach.

1.2. Structure of this Report

- 1.2.1. This report follows the scope requested by the ExA and the Local Authority as discussed at ISH 1, and is structured as follows:
 - Section 2: An overview of the other NSIPs and other TCPA Projects identified in Table 1: List of projects considered in this report;
 - Section 3: The approach taken by the Applicant to coordinate the Proposed Development with the other projects, including during the Examination;
 - Section 4: Any other information on the other projects relied on for the cumulative impact assessment, the level of detail, and any changes since the application;
 - Section 5: A summary of the progress of coordination with other projects, setting out the matters that have been agreed upon, any inconsistencies or outstanding matters, and the next steps to be taken to resolve them.

1.3. Other projects considered in the report

- 1.3.1. Figure 1 shows the location of the red line boundary of proposed NSIPs, which have been considered as part of this report. Table 1 provides further details of each of these projects as of 16th May 2025.

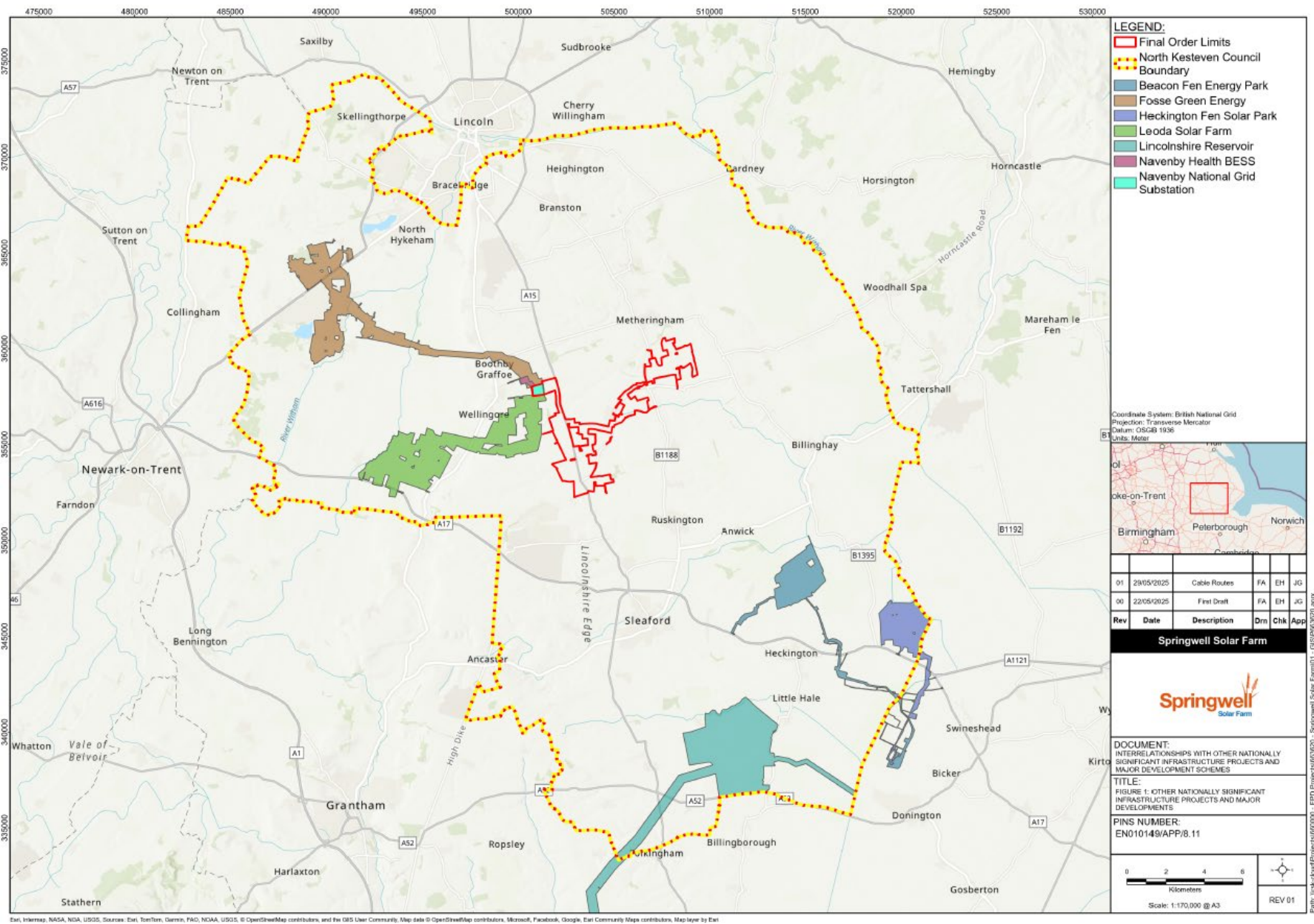


Table 1: List of Projects Considered in this Report

Project Name	Local Planning Authority	Considered in EIA, the Cumulative effects assessment (CEA)	Stage of Application	Preliminary Environmental Information Report Available	Environmental Statement Available	Date Application Submitted/ Due	Distance to Springwell
National Grid Navenby Substation	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Pre-application TCPA - EIA screening opinion	No	No	Submitting in Autumn 2025	0 km
Navenby BESS	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Pre-application TCPA - EIA screening opinion	No	No	Submitting May 2025	1 km
Fosse Green Energy	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Pre-application (Post Statutory Consultation)	Yes	No	Submitting in Summer 2025	0 km
Leoda Solar Farm	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Pre-application (Scoping)	No	No	Submitting between January to June 2026	0 km
Beacon Fen Energy Park	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Submitted 8 th April 2025	7.45km southeast
Heckington Fen Solar Park	North Kesteven District Council	Yes	Decision – Approved	Yes	Yes	Approved 24 th January 2025	12.97km southeast
Lincolnshire Reservoir	North Kesteven District Council, Lincoln City Council,	No	Pre-application	No	No	Q4 2028	13km

Project Name	Local Planning Authority	Considered in EIA, the Cumulative effects assessment (CEA)	Stage of Application	Preliminary Environmental Information Report Available	Environmental Statement Available	Date Application Submitted/ Due	Distance to Springwell
	Boston Borough Council, South Kesteven District Council, Peterborough City Council, North Northamptonshire Council						

2. Overview of the Other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and Major Developments Considered

2.1. Introduction

- 2.1.1. This section provides an overview of the other NSIPs considered in this report, including details on timings, construction phasing, grid connection and the start of operation where it is currently known. All of the projects are located primarily within Lincolnshire, except for a small number of projects which cross administrative boundaries into adjacent counties. Details presented within this section have been derived from publicly available information published by the projects themselves.
- 2.1.2. It is accompanied by Figure 1, which shows the locations of each project. The following sections provide a brief description of the main elements of those projects and an overview of their consenting journey.
- 2.1.3. The description of the Proposed Development can be found within **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010149/APP/6.1.2]**.
- 2.1.4. This report provides an update on the status of all identified projects and the steps taken to collaborate with their developers where required.

2.2. Overview of the Other Projects Identified

- 2.2.1. Of the seven projects considered in this report, four are solar energy parks that would deliver electricity to the national electricity transmission network, one is a battery storage development, one is a water storage reservoir, and one is a National Grid Substation.

National Grid Navenby Substation

- 2.2.2. The proposed substation will be located north of Heath Lane, with access from Heath Lane. The substation will be set back from the road and cover approximately 32 acres. It will be an 'open-air' substation with a maximum height of 15 metres. Four new pylons will also need to be constructed as part of the plans, and two existing pylons will be dismantled.
- 2.2.3. To connect several proposed solar farms in the area, including Springwell Solar Farm and Fosse Green Energy, a new 400kV substation is needed. It's not possible to connect into available capacity in the national electricity transmission network in this area, via an existing regional substation, such as Bicker Fen.
- 2.2.4. Travel to the site, both during construction and once the site is operational, will be via the A15 and Heath Lane. Construction traffic will not be directed through Navenby Village. There will be a temporary speed limit of 30mph along Heath Lane during construction to enhance safety as a result of slow-moving vehicles entering and exiting the site. National Grid will provide clear signage around the location during construction to make sure our vehicles use the agreed traffic measures.
- 2.2.5. Public consultation was held from 18 September to 16 October 2024. Following this consultation, an application for planning permission pursuant to the TCPA is

anticipated to be submitted to North Kesteven District Council by National Grid for determination in October 2025.

- 2.2.6. The National Grid Navenby Substation is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development due to the two projects overlapping, which is necessary to satisfy the requirements within NPS EN-1 given Springwell Solar Farm's Point of Connection into the proposed substation. A set of assumptions, as set out in Section 16.1 of ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.2], have been made to complete a high-level appraisal of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development with the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation.

Navenby Battery Storage Project (BESS)

- 2.2.7. The proposed Navenby Heath (400MW) battery storage development incorporates 324 containerised units, 54 transformer/inverter blocks, 8 back-up auxiliary transformers, and four storage containers for spare parts. Substation comprising 46 switchgear units, a control room and an HV compound with two step-up transformers, associated access tracks, an inverter, switchgear substations, boundary treatments and CCTV. The scoping opinion planning portal reference number is 23/0360/EIASCO and recently we have been informed that a TCPA application has been validated by NKDC and will be included in the cumulative assessment as part of Deadline 2.
- 2.2.8. The site is located on land known as 'Wind Pump Farm', north of Green Man Road, east of Navenby, Lincolnshire. The site is located approximately 1km to the north-east of the nearest settlement of Navenby, with Wellingore approximately 2km south-west and Boothby Graffoe approximately 1.4km to the north-west.
- 2.2.9. This development is proposed on approximately 11.8ha of agricultural land, although only 5ha would be developed. The site is located approximately 2.0 km north of Springwell Substation, on the northern side of Green Road. The proposed National Grid Navenby Substation lies between the two sites.
- 2.2.10. The proposed Navenby BESS development, is currently in its early stages of development. The local planning authority has requested that cultural heritage be included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). With a proposed maximum height of 2.9m, the storage units could result in inter-project cumulative effects on assets to the northwest of the red line boundary. Closest assets are the conservation areas of Boothby Graffoe and Navenby (c. 1.5 km west of the BESS), the listed buildings within the conservation areas and the Grade II Listed Green Man Farmhouse (NHLE 1280733), approximately 1.5km to the east.
- 2.2.11. The Navenby BESS is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development due to the distance between the two projects. A set of assumptions, as outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.2]**, has been made to facilitate a high-level appraisal of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed Navenby BESS.

Fosse Green Energy

- 2.2.12. Fosse Green Energy proposes a new solar and energy storage park, along with associated infrastructure, to connect to the national grid, located 9.0 km southwest of Lincoln in North Kesteven. The development is expected to generate a capacity of

- c.320 megawatts (MW) peak direct current (DC), with an export capacity of 240MW peak alternating current (AC).
- 2.2.13. The site will comprise solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations, an on-site substation, and battery energy storage areas, located on either side of the A46, known as 'Fosse Way'.
 - 2.2.14. The proposed solar PV development area is approximately 11.2 km north of the Proposed Development. To the east of the Fosse Green Solar PV array area, the project includes a grid connection corridor approximately 10 km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 KV underground cable. The grid connection corridor overlaps with the Proposed Development.
 - 2.2.15. The application is anticipated to be submitted in Autumn 2025. As shown in Figure 2, Fosse Green Energy is expected to commence construction in January 2031 after the construction of the Springwell Solar Farm project has been completed.
 - 2.2.16. It should be noted that whilst the Applicant recognises that the Fosse Green Energy development area of Solar PV falls outside of the 10km Zone of Influence (Zoi), the project has been included in the shortlist for cumulative effects assessment as it is very close to the edge of the 10km Zoi. The project is similar in nature to the Proposed Development. Therefore, in the interests of completeness, the Applicant considers it best practice to include the project.
 - 2.2.17. Fosse Green Energy is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development due to the two projects overlapping. A set of assumptions, as outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.2]**, has been made to facilitate a high-level appraisal of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed Fosse Green Energy.

Leoda Solar Farm

- 2.2.18. Leoda Solar Farm is a proposed new solar project located northwest of Leadenham in North Kesteven District Council. The project would have a targeted generating capacity of between 500 and 600 megawatts (MW) of electricity, supporting the UK government's net-zero targets and strengthening our energy security by providing reliable and affordable energy when needed.
- 2.2.19. This indicative development area would span approximately 2,400 acres of agricultural land northwest of Leadenham. The project site features solar photovoltaic (PV) facilities and battery storage infrastructure, along with areas designated for landscaping, buffers, and spaces designed to promote biodiversity. With a grid connection infrastructure, which extends to the proposed National Grid substation east of Navenby.
- 2.2.20. The Solar PV Site is approximately centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK9437353368 and is located between the outskirts of the villages of Leadenham, Brant Broughton, and Welbourn. The Grid Connection Corridor runs between the villages of Welbourn and Wellingore towards the outskirts of Navenby.
- 2.2.21. The proposed solar PV development area is approximately 4.9 km west of the Proposed Development. To the east of Leoda Solar PV array area, the project includes a grid connection corridor approximately 7.5 km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 KV

underground cable. The grid connection corridor overlaps with the Proposed Development.

- 2.2.22. Leoda is part of the CEA for the Proposed Development due to the two projects overlapping. A set of assumptions, as outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.2]**, has been made to facilitate a high-level appraisal of the inter-project cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in conjunction with the proposed Leoda Solar Farm.

Beacon Fen Energy Park

- 2.2.23. The Beacon Fen Energy Park Project is a proposed solar energy, intended to generate 400 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy. The project will span approximately 517 hectares across agricultural land north of Heckington in Lincolnshire, UK, within the North Kesteven District Council area. It's design includes a battery energy storage system of similar capacity to help balance the energy load. A cable route corridor 13km in length is proposed from the southeast of the solar array to the Bicker Fen substation.
- 2.2.24. The application for Beacon Fen Energy Park was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate for examination on May 6, 2025.
- 2.2.25. If consent is granted, construction is anticipated to commence in 2027 and is expected to last approximately 24 months. The project is expected to be operational by 2029. Once constructed, it would have an operational life of approximately 40 years.
- 2.2.26. The proposed Beacon Fen solar PV development area is approximately 7.5 km southeast of the Proposed Development. A set of assumptions, as outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.2]**, indicates that no inter-project cumulative effects are predicted as a result of the Beacon Fen Energy Park (EN010151) due to the distance between Beacon Fen Energy Park and the Proposed Development.

Heckington Fen Solar Park

- 2.2.27. The Heckington Fen Solar Park is a large-scale Solar PV and BESS project located on an area of greenfield land within East Heckington, approximately 3.7km east of the village of Heckington and 8.9km west of the town of Boston, Lincolnshire. The main elements of the project are as follows:
- Energy Park with solar PV panels and Energy Storage System infrastructure;
 - PV module mounting structures;
 - Inverters and transformers;
 - Cabling for grid connection and communication; and
 - Off-site Cable Route Corridor and National Grid Bicker Fen Substation Extension Works.
- 2.2.28. The DCO was granted on 24 January 2025. The project's construction is anticipated to commence in the Spring of 2025 and is expected to run for 30 months. The earliest the Heckington Fee Solar Park is anticipated to commence commercial operation is Autumn 2027.

- 2.2.29. The proposed solar PV development area is approximately 12.9 km southeast of the Proposed Development.
- 2.2.30. A set of assumptions has been made, as outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.2]**, and it should be noted that whilst the Applicant recognises that Heckington Fen Solar Park falls outside of the 10km Zol, the project has been included in the shortlist for cumulative effects assessment as it is very close to the edge of the 10km Zol.
- 2.2.31. Construction vehicles for the Heckington Fen Solar Park would use the A15, which is also the proposed route for the construction phase, as the Proposed Development route. There is potential for temporary construction-related effects on other road users and sensitive locations (e.g., hospitals, schools, residential areas with provisions for walking and cycling). However, the impact of the cumulative change in traffic on the A15 during construction is likely to be small, based on the anticipated vehicle number estimates available for these proposed developments, and subject to various mitigation measures agreed upon with the relevant authorities. Due to the limited spatial cross-over and minimal construction traffic vehicle numbers overlapping the Proposed Development construction traffic routes identified and assessed within the ES assessments, the inter-project cumulative effects is unlikely to rise as a result of the interaction between the Proposed Development and other existing development and/or approved developments and therefore considered to be not significant.

Lincolnshire Reservoir

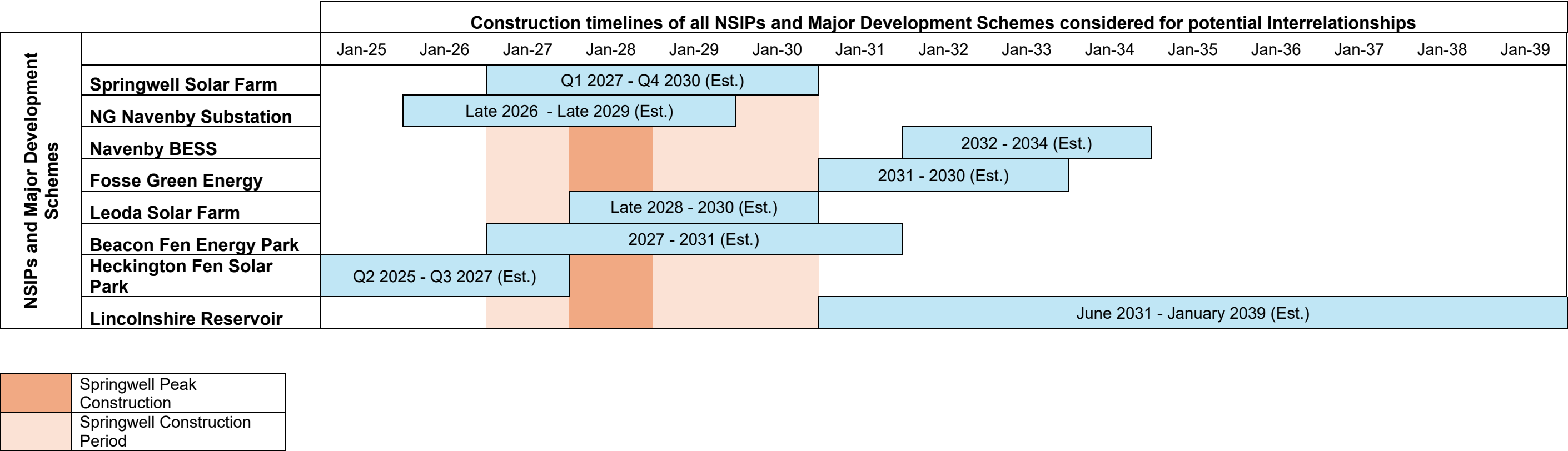
- 2.2.32. Lincolnshire Reservoir is a reservoir scheme proposed by Anglian Water which will exceed 30 million cubic metres of water storage, together with associated development, including water transfer pipelines, abstraction facilities, pumping stations, treatment works, renewable energy generation, access roads, parking, wildlife and environmental areas, leisure and recreation and education facilities.
- 2.2.33. Anglian Water undertook its second phase of public consultation, which closed on 9 August 2024.
- 2.2.34. There appear to be two key elements to the Reservoir proposals:
- Reservoir proposals - The proposed reservoir site, south-east of Sleaford, about halfway between Grantham and Boston.
 - Associated Water Sources and Supply Infrastructure – Anglian Water have carried out multiple stages of assessment to identify areas of land within which the new infrastructure could be located to transfer water to the reservoir, treat it and then supply it to homes and businesses. The proposed locations are between Torksey, West Lindsey, Boston and southwest of Peterborough.
- 2.2.35. Lincolnshire Reservoir was not assessed as part of the CEA for the Proposed Development because insufficient details about the project were available at that time.
- 2.2.36. After reviewing the available information and spatial data for Lincolnshire Reservoir, including estimated construction timing, it is concluded that Lincolnshire Reservoir will have no interrelationships with the Project due to its distance from the Order Limits and the revised development timeline which states that the reservoir construction will commence in 2031/32, meaning that there will be no overlap in the construction

periods of the two projects. In addition, the pre-application timeframe has been extended for 2 years, which could further delay the expected construction period.

2.3. Summary Timeline of the Other Projects Considered

- 2.3.1. Figure 2 below provides an overview summary timeline of each proposed project, illustrating the possible overlaps that could potentially lead to cumulative effects.

Figure 2: Indicative Construction Timelines of all NSIPs and Major Development Schemes Considered for Potential Interrelationships



3. Approach Taken to Coordinate Between Projects

3.1. Overview

- 3.1.1. This section of the report describes how the developers of the above projects have collaborated to date and how they intend to continue this collaboration through the Examination process and beyond.

3.2. Navenby National Grid Substation

- 3.2.1. The Applicant commenced discussions with National Grid in November 2020, and a grid connection offer was made in December 2021. Since receiving the grid connection offer, the Applicant has worked closely with National Grid to understand their site selection process for determining their preferred location of a new substation and to understand the programme for its delivery.
- 3.2.2. The Applicant's most recent understanding is that a planning application for the Navenby substation will be submitted in Q4 2025 but welcomes confirmation from National Grid. National Grid confirmed that, despite the later submission date planned for the planning application, they still expect to be able to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid in late 2029, which is reflected in the ModApp made to the Applicant's original grid connection offer in March 2025.
- 3.2.3. National Grid have advised that there are numerous connections at the new Navenby Substation. National Grid has established the Horlock Rules to ensure that the design and siting of new substations give due regard to the preservation of amenity and take reasonable steps to mitigate the effects of its proposals.
- 3.2.4. The Applicant and National Grid have discussed the cable route required and the flexibility needed to align with the point of connection. An approach has being followed to coordinate the Applicant's cable route with all operational and construction considerations for both parties, with the Variation to the Grid Connection Agreement signed by the Applicant in March 2025. The area shown in the Applicant's submission, leading up to and including the proposed National Grid substation, is for cable route and construction access.
- 3.2.5. Record of all engagement between the Applicant and National Grid is recorded with the draft Statement of Common Ground [APP-156], and further engagement will be logged in updated Statements of Common Ground.
- 3.2.6. The Applicant is engaging with National Grid in relation to protective provisions in order to ensure the interfaces between the projects are dealt with and managed accordingly and to ensure protection of National Grid's undertaking.
- 3.2.7. The Applicant is engaged in ongoing discussions with the Navenby Substation project team at National Grid.
- 3.2.8. The Applicant understands that National Grid is currently still finalising its proposals for the Navenby Substation and developing landscape mitigation proposals as appropriate. It is understood that further information is likely to be made available in an EIA Scoping Report which will be submitted by National Grid in Q2 2025. National Grid has advised that, in its opinion, the mitigation proposals within its proposed

development boundary are likely to be sufficient to mitigate any significant effects of their development on a soles basis.

- 3.2.9. As noted in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 16: Cumulative Effects [EN010149/APP/6.1.2]** due to the distance between the two sites, there are very few locations where both the Proposed Development and the National Grid Navenby Substation would be visible simultaneously or in combination. Gorse Hill Covert acts as a strong visual barrier between the two developments. The only locations where there would theoretically be a view of both developments at the same time would be from approximately a 1km length of the A15 and potentially from a short section of the PRoW network between Heath Lane in the north and Gorse Hill Lane in the south. It has therefore been assessed by the Applicant that there would be no significant simultaneous or in combination cumulative visual effects (experienced at a static location in the landscape) between the Proposed Development and the National Grid Navenby Substation.
- 3.2.10. The Applicant acknowledges that over a 1km section of the A15 between the turning for Temple High Grange Farm and Gorse Hill Lane the two developments would theoretically be visible at the same time but in reality, they would lie in different directions from the road and therefore whether travelling north or south along the A15 only one or the other would be prominent at any time.
- 3.2.11. With regards to the suggestion by LCC [[RR-233](#)] and NKDC [[RR-305](#)] made in their Relevant Representations of extending carriageway hedgerow planting further north along the western edge of the A15 (along field parcels Bcd024, Bcd027, Bcd031), the Applicant does not consider this would be necessary to mitigate any significant cumulative visual effects.
- 3.2.12. Nevertheless, the Applicant and National Grid have agreed to discuss the Navenby Substation mitigation design further once National Grid's development proposals are further developed. The Applicant has stated it is open to co-ordination with National Grid as required, if land within the Applicant's Order Limits could support National Grid mitigating the effect of their development.

3.3. Navenby Battery Storage (BESS) Project

- 3.3.1. As presented in Section 2, recently TCPA application was validated by North Kesteven District Council early this month, as part of Deadline 2 the Applicant will be including the Proposed Navenby BESS within the cumulative assessment.

3.4. Fosse Green Energy

- 3.4.1. With both projects connecting into the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 KV underground cable. The grid connection corridors for both Fosse Green Energy and Springwell Solar Farm overlap with the National Grid Navenby Substation. This ensures that both projects have access to their individual joint bays within the Proposed Substation, which will be secured through individual engagement with National Grid.
- 3.4.2. The overlapping cable corridor and potential for overlapping of construction timings with Fosse Green Energy is anticipated to be minimal, as the Proposed Development is expected to be nearing completion at the time when construction works for Fosse Green Energy are anticipated to begin.

3.5. Leoda Solar Farm

- 3.5.1. With both projects connecting into the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 KV underground cable. The grid connection corridors for both Leoda Solar Farm and Springwell Solar Farm overlap with the National Grid Navenby Substation. This ensures that both projects have access to their individual joint bays within the Proposed Substation, which will be secured through individual engagement with National Grid.
- 3.5.2. Due to the overlapping cable corridors, there may be potential for interrelationships between the two projects; however, further information and engagement between the developers is required.

3.6. Beacon Fen Energy Park

- 3.6.1. As presented in Section 2, it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake coordination between the two projects.

3.7. Heckington Fen Solar Park

- 3.7.1. As shown in Figure 2, although there is a slight overlap in the timing of construction of the Heckington Fen and Springwell Solar Farm Projects, given the distance between the two sites (12.9 km) it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake coordination between the two projects

3.8. Lincolnshire Reservoir

- 3.8.1. As presented in Section 2, it is not anticipated that there will be any potential for interrelationships between the two projects. As such, there has not been any need to undertake co-ordination between the two projects.

4. Summary of the Progress of Coordination with Other Projects

Table 2: Summary of Inter-Project Coordination

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of Cumulative	Coordination to Date	Next Steps
Navenby National Grid Substation	Yes	<p>No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on air quality, climate, biodiversity, cultural heritage, land, soil and groundwater, noise and vibration, water and traffic and transport.</p> <p>There is anticipated to be potentially significant beneficial effect on employment.</p> <p>There is anticipated to be a major/moderate adverse cumulative residual effect in both year 1 and year 10 on Landscape Character in LCA 7: Limestone Heath and views from the A15 which is considered to be significant.</p>	<p>Ongoing meetings with technical, comms, land and planning teams since Phase One Consultation. The purpose of these meetings included understanding timelines, design as well as coordinating survey work and stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>Continue to engagement with National Grid and updating the Draft Statement of Common Ground - National Grid Electricity Transmission [EN010149/APP/7.23] [APP-0156].</p>
Navenby BESS	Yes	<p>No significant residual inter-project cumulative effects are anticipated on air quality, climate, biodiversity, cultural heritage, land, soil and groundwater, noise and vibration, population, water and traffic and transport.</p> <p>There would be minor additional inter-project</p>	<p>No engagement has been undertaken to date.</p>	<p>Deadline 2 the Applicant will be including the Proposed Navenby BESS within the cumulative assessment.</p>

Project Name	Potential for cumulative effects	Summary of Cumulative	Coordination to Date	Next Steps
		cumulative effects on landscape character in CA 7: Limestone Heath if both projects are developed in combination however, this would be a small additional effect. No significant cumulative landscape and visual effects are anticipated.		
Fosse Green Energy	Unlikely, even though there is potential overlapping cable routes	N/A	The EDF Renewables team has held meetings with the developers of Fosse Green Energy since 2023.	Springwell Solar Farm is continuing to engagement with developer to understand construction program and timings of Fosse Green.
Leoda Solar Farm	Unlikely, even though there is potential overlapping cable routes	N/A	The EDF Renewables team have held meetings with the developers of Leoda Solar Farm since 2024	Springwell Solar Farm is continuing to engagement with developer to understand construction program and timings of Leoda.
Beacon Fen Energy Park	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heckington Fen Solar Park	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lincolnshire Reservoir	Unlikely	N/A	N/A	N/A

5. Conclusion

- 5.1.1. This report summarises the current perceived interrelationships between the Proposed Development and seven other developments located within the North Kesteven District Council boundary. Of these seven projects, three are unlikely to have any interrelationships with the Proposed Development, due to their location and lack of spatial overlap with Springwell Solar Farm or their timing and lack of temporal overlap between their construction and that of the project.
- 5.1.2. Four further projects have been identified to have a possible interrelationship with Springwell Solar Farm. These projects have the potential to result in cumulative effects, primarily associated with spatial overlaps in the project's Order Limits and temporally through construction programming. However, as demonstrated in this report, there is insufficient project data available to provide any further assessment.
- 5.1.3. Through effective bilateral engagement with the relevant developers and National Grid, it is likely that construction activities between projects, where required, can be effectively timed to prevent works happening simultaneously, thus reducing the risk of increasing impacts at individual locations. Given the nature of the project, if cumulative effects are likely, they are likely to be limited to impacts on the local highways networks from construction traffic, where construction is different location are required to use the same highways infrastructure. However, without detailed managements plans, traffic numbers and traffic routes, it is not possible to estimate the possible magnitude of such impact currently.



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